

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. Relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR on a purely governmental basis will continue to improve, but not beyond a point where the independence of Yugoslavia would be threatened, or where its capability to make its own decisions in foreign and domestic affairs would be impaired. 25X1
2. Yugoslav foreign policy will be governed by the principle of not entering any military pacts or taking part in international political organizations which would have an anti-Soviet character.
3. If the Soviets prove to be sincere in their new approach toward Yugoslavia, an exchange of Party delegations on a high level will take place in the near future. The delegations of the two parties will relate their experiences in developing socialism, discuss theoretical problems pertaining to Marxist doctrine and establish the technicalities of their collaboration. It is not believed that such a collaboration would have any specific influence on the majority of the Party members for a rather long period of time, because it is expected that both sides will glorify their experience and do the utmost to prove the correctness of their views. Thus, it is improbable that either side will desire much publicity on such discussions.
4. The internal Party propaganda effect of such a collaboration should not be underestimated, especially as far as the members of the Federation of Communists of Yugoslavia (FCY) are concerned. In addition to the existence of collaboration, the FCY members will feel proud about the fact that the Soviets consider it useful to learn about Yugoslav experience. In addition, the FCY members will assume that the Yugoslav leadership will adopt measures which proved to be valuable in various fields of Russian policy.

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5. In spite of the attitude of Communist China toward Yugoslavia after the latter's break with the Cominform in 1948, the Yugoslav leadership is sympathetically inclined toward MAO Tse-tung and there is a basis for a really cordial collaboration.
6. In 1951 Vladimir Dedijer, at that time Director of the Department of Information for the Yugoslav Government, explained in a lecture to the students of the Belgrade University that the FCY had a sympathetic attitude toward Communist China for the following reasons:
 - a. Communist China was not a satellite because she carried out the revolution with her own forces.
 - b. The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, was not imported into China from the USSR.
 - c. The Chinese leaders refused to follow Soviet suggestions and instructions whenever they did not suit Chinese interests.
7. Since that time there have been no changes in the Yugoslav official attitude toward China. The reasons the mutual sympathy and friendly feelings between Yugoslavia and Communist China have not assumed more concrete form in their relations, are the following:
 - a. The great distance between the two countries.
 - b. The relatively limited possibility of collaboration in the economic field.
 - c. A Yugoslav desire to avoid antagonizing the U.S.
8. In Party circles great significance is attributed to the assignment of Vladimir Popovic to Peiping. Since Vladimir Popovic is a member of the Central Committee of the FCY and has very close relations with Tito and Kardelj and since he is considered to be the most capable Yugoslav diplomat who has always been assigned most sensitive posts from the viewpoint of Yugoslav interest, it is generally believed in the Party that the relations with Communist China will greatly improve from the formal viewpoint, also.
9. The Satellites are considered by the Yugoslav regime as entirely dependent on the USSR and while the situation exists, the Yugoslavs see no reason for any closer collaboration with them. As far as Hungary and Bulgaria are concerned, however, the Yugoslavs are aware that in both countries the USSR had encouraged chauvinistic feelings, accompanied by clearly expressed claims to parts of Yugoslav territory. This will make the development of relations with Hungary and Bulgaria more difficult if they are eventually given some freedom of action by the Soviets.

1. Comment: For this purpose it is believed that Yugoslavia would send people like Vukmanovic-Tempo and Veljko Vlahovic.

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